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World Public Hits "Team Spirit '78"

Kampuchea Foreign Ministry

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea on March 8 issued a statement in support of the statement published by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea concerning the creation of a grave situation menacing peace in Korea by the reckless war clamour of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique, according to a report.

Noting that this "joint military exercise" is the largest ever since the Korean war, the statement said:

Their "joint military exercise" is a new adventurous scheme to provoke another war in Korea and it constitutes a grave threat of "strength" posed by U.S. imperialism to the Korean people who desire the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This clearly shows that U.S. imperialism will not give up its attempt to divide Korea into two and put a colonialist yoke on south Korea forever by force of arms.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea firmly supports the statement of the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK dated on March 6, 1978.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea vehemently condemns the aggressive manoeuvre of U.S. imperialism and the south Korean puppet clique for their war provocations against the DPRK.

U.S. imperialism must abandon its criminal policy of "two Koreas," stop its intervention in and aggression against Korea and withdraw from south Korea all its aggressor troops, along with their arms including nuclear weapons.

The Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves independently and peacefully, in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the respected and beloved, great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea stand firmly on the side of the fraternal Korean people and their government, resolutely support their cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

U.S. imperialism can never check with the threat of "strength" the triumphant move of the Korean people towards the reunification of their country. (KCNA)

World Papers

The March 10 issue of the Cuban paper "Granma" said.

There is no doubt that the military exercise is designed to threaten the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The military exercise gives rise to hatred and apprehension among the world progressive forces which strongly demand the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The world progressive forces demand that U.S. forces threatening peace and obstructing reunification withdraw from south Korea.

A recent issue of the Mongolian paper "Unen" said:

The Mongolian public circles indignantly denounce the dangerous act of war of the United States and south Korean "regime." The "joint military exercise" is a grave threat to peace and security of the peoples of Korea and Asia.

It emphasized: The Mongolian public circles have consistently supported and support the Korean people in their struggle to make the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea and to reunify the country in a peaceful way on a democratic basis.

The Bulgarian paper "Rabotnichesko Delo" on March 10 carried a commentary denouncing the provocative war game of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. The paper said:

The military exercise shows the world once again that the war preparations are being stepped up in south Korea under the pretext of the socalled "threat from the north" to reinforce the anti-popular dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

With no frantic attempt can the United States and the south Korean puppets smother the voice of the world people who are marching shoulder to shoulder with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Mar. 9 issue of the Angolan paper "Journal De Angola" said

The "joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise" is designed to "perfect" the "joint operation" of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and the south Korean puppet army for starting a new war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. All the facts show that the U.S. imperialists are going to ignite a new war in Korea.

The French paper "L'Humanite" branded the military exercise as a provocative act intended to increase tension in Korea, commit a military adventure against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and encourage the sovel fascist system. It is quite natural for the Government of the DPRK which has all along called for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country to denounce the "cold war step" and moves as a challenge to the Korean people and a grave threat to peace, stressed the paper.

The Finnish paper "Kansan Uutiset" said: Though the large-scale military exercise is claimed to be aimed at preventing "an attack from the north," it is nothing but a manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialists to aggravate tension in Korea and give support to the dictatorial "regime" in Seoul. (KCNA)

Photo shows the participants at the emergency meeting held by Japanese public bodies in Tokyo on Mar. 14 chant the slogans against south Korea-U.S. military exercise in front of the puppet south Korean embassy Here.

Emergency Meeting In Tokyo

An "emergency meeting protesting against the joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise" was held in Tokyo on Mar. 14 under the joint sponsorship of the Japan Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) and the National Council for Normalisation of Japan-Korea Relations.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the sponsors and a large number of persosnages of various circles.

Yagi Kansaku, director of the National Movement Department of Sohyo, made an opening address. Then a speech was delivered by Aoyama Yoshimichi, General Secretary of the National Council for Normalisation of Japan-Korea Relations, on behalf of the sponsors.

They roundly exposed and denounced the provocative nature of the "joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise" and condemned the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

It is intolerable that the U.S. military bases in Japan are used in the present military exercise and the Japanese government allowed their use, they stated. They added:The "joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise" is virtually a "joint Japan-U.S.-south Korea military exercise" and a war provocation endangering peace in Asia.

Such war game being staged behind the screen of "troop pullout" is aimed at further strengthening the Japan-U.S.-south Korea military integration, they said. They strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

The meeting was also addressed by noted Japanese personages including the director of the national movement department of the Japan Socialist Party.

The meeting adopted a resolution.

After the meeting the representatives went to the U.S. embassy and the south Korean puppet embassy and lodged a strong protest with them.

Yugoslavia Refuses to Participate in World Shooting Contest in Seoul

PYONGYANG, Mar. 20 (KCNA)—Yugoslavia categorically refused to participate in the World Shooting Championships scheduled in Seoul, south Korea, in September this year.

According to a recent issue of the Yugoslav paper "Vjesnik," M. Stefanovic, Secretary General of the Yugoslav Marksmanship Union and Member of the Administrative Council of the International Shooting Union, refused to go to south Korea. He had been appointed Chairman of the Jury of the World Shooting Championships opening in Seoul in September.

Meanwhile, the Yugoslav team decided not to participate in the championships.

The decisive refusal of Yugoslavia to participate in the World Shooting Championships opening in Seoul, the den of the south Korean puppet clique which can represent none of the Korean people, is a clear manifestation of the firm stand of the Yugoslav people not to have any relations with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique which, going against the trend of the times, resorts to fascist repression and war clamour, treacheries and manoeuvres to perpetuate national split and maliciously slanders the non-aligned movement.

This just step of Yugoslavia is a hard blow to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique which is steeped in sinister intrigues to use sports for their foul political purpose of creating "two Koreas," taking advantage of the World Shooting Championships.

DPRK Red Cross Society Spokesman Hits S. Korean Side

PYONGYANG Mar. 23 (KCNA)—The spokesman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on Mar. 22 in denunciation of the untenable attempt of the south Korean side to mislead public opinion at home and abroad by absurdly alleging that our side is to blame for the postponement of the 26th working-level meeting of the Red Cross organisations of the north and the south.

It said:

As far for the postponement of the 26th working-level Red Cross meeting, the south Korean warmongers and the south Korean Red Cross side tooing their line are wholly responsible for it.

With this year's first working-level Red Cross meeting slated for Mar. 20, an intolerable situation which marred an atmosphere for the meeting and endangered the fate of the meeting itself was created in south Korea. The savage suppression of the people was further intensified and an extremely provocative and massive military exercise was launched against us.

Under the condition where an inhumane and anti-national military manoeuvre is held against the opposite side of the dialogue in wanton violation of the publicly recognized humanitarian ideal of the Red Cross and the spirit of the July 4 north-south joint statement which was solemnly announced to the nation, how could our humanitarian talks be opened and what results could be expected even if it were held?

The south Korean side claimed that it was ready for the humanitarian talks, while flying warplanes and firing guns jointly with the foreign aggressors crying that it would crush us, fellow countrymen of the same blood and the opposite side of the talks. This is a sham humanitarianism and an insult to the lofty humanitarian talks.

DPRK Side Sends Notice to S. Side

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on March 19 sent a notice to the south Korean Red Cross in connection with the 26th working-level meeting between the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south.

The notice said that with this year's first working-level Red Cross meeting slated for Mar. 20 just at hand, an artificial obstacle to the meeting has been created in south Korea.

It pointed out:

The south Korean authorities invited U.S. armed forces of aggression and held with them the large-scale "joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise" in a simulated allout attack on the opposite side of the talks by mobilizing massive armed forces and mass destruction weapons in the areas close to the Military Demarcation Line centering around Panmunjom, the venue of the working-level Red Cross meeting. This extremely aggravated north-south relations and brought the situation farther to the brink of a war.

This is a reckless belligerent act designed to destroy an atmosphere for humanitarian talks, heighten the tension in the country and ignite a new war. Such act is totally contradictory to noble Red Cross humanitarianism and the spirit of the July 4 north-south joint statement.

Under such situation we consider that to hold the talks now does not accord with the mission of our humanitarian talks to alleviate the sufferings of the fellow countrymen caused by the split and lay a steppingstone for the reunification of the country. This compelled us to postpone the 26th working-level Red Cross meeting.

(KCNA)

The resumption of the working-level Red Cross meeting and the fate of the humanitarian talks between the north and the south hinge entirely upon the attitude of the south Korean rulers and the south Korean Red Cross tailing after them.

If the south Korean side is truly intended to alleviate the sufferings of the fellow countrymen caused by the split and is interested in the solution of the question of national reunification, it should not pay only lipservice to humanitarianism but make sincere efforts to check the acts of the south Korean warmongers for confrontation and war and create an atmosphere for talks.

DPRK Weightlifter Sets World Record

The DPRK weightlifter Han Gyong Si set a world flyweight record at the International Weightlifting Contests held in Moscow from Mar. 16.

In the 52kg category he lifted 109.5 kg in clean and jerk, bettering the old record, held by the Soviet Olympic winner Aleksander Voronin, by half of kilo.

The weightlifters from nearly 20 countries, who competed at the contests, included a number of world champions, Olympic winners and European champions.

The DPRK weightlifters made a strong showing in the international contests.

In May last, the DPRK weightlifters carried off two gold medals, 2 silver and 1 bronze in different categories in the 8th Asian Weight Lifting Championships held in Iraq. The DPRK weightlifters also garnered 7 gold medals, 2 silver and 2 bronze in the youth weightlifting contests of the socialist countries held in Poland last August.

Wrestler Wins 1st Place at Int'l Contests

Wrestlers of the DPRK won the first three places at the Seventh Ulan Bator International Free Style Wrestling Contests held in Ulan Bator.

The DPRK wrestler Chang Dok Ryong carried away the gold medal in the 52 kg category by winning all the six matches he had with Soviet, Hungarian, Cuban, Mongolian and other rivals.

Chang Se Hong came second in the 48 kg category by winning four matches out of five, and Li Ho Pyong won bronze medal in the 57 kg category.

Participating in the competitions were 104 aces from ten countries—the DPRK, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Poland, etc.

KOREA FOCUS

Military Alliance of S. Korea, U.S. and Japan

The largest-scale-after-the-Korean-War joint south Korean-American military manoeuver which started on March 7 was over. The war game was primarily aimed at demonstrating both the commitment of the U.S. to the defense of south Korea as "compensatory measures" for the planned withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from there and the rapid-response capability of U.S. forces to a "contingency" on the Korean Peninsula. As its codename "Team Spirit" suggested, the maneuver was a part of the process of building the "team spirit" alliance of the U.S., Japan and south Korea.

U.S.-Japan Alliance A Main Pillar

The Americans are trying to increase the military capabilities of the Western camp in the Asian region as a whole in parallel with the withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from south Korea. A particular attention is being paid to a greater military role of Japan and to a closer military cooperative system between the U.S. and Japan.

A study paper released by the U.S. Brookings Institution in September 1976 lists the three objectives of U.S. armed forces in the Pacific region: firstly, to maintain the credibility of the U.S. commitment to defend Japan; secondly, to support the commitment to the defense of south Korea (these two arise from the major American stakes in Japan); and thirdly, to help reinforce the resolve of the U.S. to resist the Russian demand for concessions.

The Americans did everything they could to create a NATO-like organization in the Pacific region, but met with a tough resistance from the local anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. forces. After this plan ended in debacle, the SEATO collapsed. However, the Americans refused to abandon their original hopes of establishing a military cooperative organization. They are now preoccupied with reinforcing the 1951 security ties with Japan and the 1965 treaty ties between south Korea and Japan. Their concern is to transform them into a trilateral alliance. The ASEAN is in the process of being reorganized into a military alliance. Such American aim has become all the more open because of the planned phaseout of U.S. troops from south Korea.

The 16th meeting of the "U.S.-Japan security consultative committee" was held in July, 1976 in the midst of the Presidential election where Carter was strongly advocating withdrawals of U.S. troops from south Korea. That bilateral security meeting acknowledged the need for research and consultations on the U.S.-Japan cooperation, including the military area, in order to achieve effectively the objectives of the security treaty and the related agreements. A subcommittee on defense cooperation was born from the meeting.

The newly-created subcommittee consists of three panels on operations, intelligence and rear support, and is charged with studying and discussing the following: (1) all the issues arising from a direct armed attack on Japan or its danger; (2) all the problems in the Far East, adversely affecting the security of Japan; and (3) all the matters concerning joint maneuvers and training. Through its replies to interpellations at the Diet, the Japanese Government already made plain that its Self-Defense Forces would play a certain role in logistic supplies and support to the U.S. forces in case of a "contingency" in Korea.

Japan's Rearmament

At present, the Japanese public is arguing "self-reliant defense" pro and con. So far, the Japanese politicians were reluctant to talk about "defense issues" firstly because Japan was branded the aggressor during WWII and secondly because their new Constitution "renounced war," supposedly limiting Japanese conduct to passive defense only. Today, however, the ruling quarters in Japan are aggressive in "defense debates" which are steadily leaning toward the right.

A few years ago, the Japanese Government was working on "a basic defense improvement plan" on the assumption that "no predictable military threat exists for the foreseeable future." They are now arguing that "passive defense" or such military power or defense power as fails to pose a threat to other countries is useless and that possession of defensive nuclear arms is permissible.

Just after WWII, the Americans were extremely wary of Japan's rearmament. A "war-renouncing" clause was included into the new Constitution of Japan drafted under the American military administration simply because the U.S. intended to place Japan under its military and in particular nuclear umbrella, and equally important was the fact that the U.S. feared a possible anti-American policy of the revived militarist forces in a rearmed Japan. Now, possibly because of a generational change, such fear is missing from the American public and government that are stressing the need for Japan to play a greater role as "an ally."

In south Korea under the corrupt and slavish Pak Jung Hi dictatorial regime, the once-fierce anti-Japanese sentiments are gradually disappearing from the people at large. The south Korean authorities are working hard to generate a public atmosphere favoring Japan's rearmament.

Under these circumstances, the south Koreans set it forth as its main task to establish a security consultative system embracing south Korea, the U.S. and Japan. The inauguration of a south Korean-Japanese security consultative council is briskly being pushed ahead.

The American and Japanese governments agree that the situation in Asia is stable and favorable from a long-range view. Then, why are major efforts being launched to establish a military cooperative system of the U.S., Japan and south Korea as far as the Korean Peninsula is concerned? The only possible explanation is that they are preparing for war on the peninsula.

Pak Jung Hi Contributed to U.S. Democratic Party

"KCIA" Funds Flowed Into Japan

The U.S. House international subcommittee (Chairman Donald Fraser) released on Mar. 21 FBI memo dated Nov. 24, 1971 telling former U.S. attorney general John N. Mitchell and Henry Kissinger that south Korean "president" Pak Jung Hi's aides were directly involved in giving hundreds of thousands of dollars to the U.S. Democratic Party. The memo also said Pak Tong Son, a controversial figure of south Korean influence-buying on Capitol Hill had payments to a congressman "acting under KCIA direction."

At the subcommittee hearings held Mar. 21 and 22 three "top secret" memos to former U.S. attorney general and Kissinger were disclosed.

The memos were sent from Sep. 1971 to Feb. 1972 by then FBI-director J. Edgar Hoover.

Michell was former first attorney-general under President Richard M. Nixon and later became director of Nixon's 1972 reelection campaign. Kissinger at the time was Nixon's special national security adviser.

The first memo dated Sep. 30, 1971 quoted U.S. intelligence reports as saying aide to former House speaker Carl Albert, and an aide to former representative Cornelius E. Gallagher "are connected with the KCIA".

A third memo to Mitchell and Kissinger quoted U.S. intelligence as saying a congressman had asked "president" Pak Jung Hi for a campaign contribution and to make Pak Tong Son, south Korea's exclusive U.S. rice dealer.

On the second day hearing Mar. 22 the fact was disclosed that the "KCIA" has funneled money into Japan through the Seoul-based World Christian Unification Church. It was revealed in the testimony by Pak Po Hi, director of the Korean culture and freedom foundation and an official of the unification church's U.S. chapter.

He told the committee that he had received $3,000 in cash from the "KCIA" and handed the money to a Japanese member of the unification church in Seoul.

According to his testimony, Kim Sang Gun, the then counsellor at the south Korean embassy on the outskirts of Washington called on him at his residence in 1976. The counsellor was carrying a hand-written letter by Yang Du Won, deputy vice-director of the "KCIA", instructing Pak Po Hi to hand money to a woman member of the unification church in Tokyo.

Kim Sang Gun took out an envelope containing 30 $100 notes out of a diplomatic pouch and handed it to Pak, he said. He summoned the Japanese woman to Seoul to hand the money.

The money, Pak said, was offered as travel expenses as she was to attend unification church meetings in various parts of Seoul but, he failed to explain why the "KCIA" had to defray such expenses.

It is the first time that the unification church officer admitted acceptance of financial aid from the KCIA.

According to the Japanese daily "Yomiuri Shimbun" dated Mar. 23, after the hearing Pak Po Hi told the Japanese correspondent that the woman was playing a leading role in the church activities in Japan and often visited the U.S. and south Korea. According to him the woman was a native of Korea but was naturalized in Japan. Her elder brother was a director in charge of finances of the unification church.

According to the Congressional sources, the "Yomiuri Shimbun" said, at least "several members of the Japan Liberal-Democratic Party are members of the unification church's Japanese chapter. They would not rule out a probability that the "KCIA" had funneled money into Japanese political circles through the church.

The World Christian Unification Church was established in 1954 by the fanatic Sun Myung Moon. The church was reorganized as a south Korean "government" agency in 1961 at the instructions of Kim Jong Pil, then director of the "KCIA". The church has engaged in anti-communist activities in Japan and the U.S.

According to the summary of U.S. intelligence reports made public on Mar. 15 at the subcommittee, Pak Po Hi was named as one of the members for carrying out the lobbying in the U.S. at secret strategy meeting held in south Korean "presidential" office "Blue House" in the fall of 1970 under the participation of Pak Jung Hi and his advisers.

S. Korean Women Workers Suspend Radio Broadcasting

More than 30 women workers in Seoul occupied the news department of the Christian broadcasting station on the evening of Mar. 20, according to a report of the Seoul correspondent of the Japanese daily "Asahi Shimbun."

They lodged a protest with it, asking it why it failed to report the hunger strike of pastors for democracy which was continuing for a whole week. A fierce fight took place between the workers and the guards of the broadcasting station, which left a number of people wounded.

More than 50 riot police were rushed to the scene to crack down upon the workers.

The protest struggle of the workers caused a three-minute suspension in the radio program, while it was giving "news" that evening. Much flurried, the radio station filled up a 3 minute gap with music, telling to the listeners that it was changing the program "for some reasons."

Reporting this "Asahi Shimbun" said:

"It was the first furious anti-government struggle to occupy radio. Now a wave of hunger strike is sweeping many areas, which indicates that the struggle of the forces opposed to the present system is assuming ever more relentless forms outmatching the control of the authorities".

Industrialization of Agriculture

The spring sowing has started on cooperative farms in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with an eye to the output of 8.8 million tons of grain this year.

Irrigation and electrification have long been completed in the countryside, with a considerable progress in mechanization and chemicalization. The stage has been set for entering the "era of industrialized and modernized agriculture."

The reason for priority of irrigation projects is three-fold: the main crop is rice; the weather is normally dry during the rice planting season; and they are easier one cost less than electrification, mechanization and chemicalization.

A nation-wide irrigation network was fundamentally completed in 1960, the last year of the First 5-Year Plan, which paved the way for a perennial bumper harvest. The total length of the irrigation channels is equal to the circumference of the globe—about 40,000 km. The drainage channels are 1,460 km in total length.

Thirty-one out of every 100 hectares of all the arable land is under irrigation. Necessary steps have been taken for effective use of underground water in a bid to defend against a long spell of drought.

Big and small hydro-power stations were built along with the result that in 1970, the last year of the Seven-Year Plan, every household in the countryside including remote and secluded places in the mountains came to use electricity for home and business purposes.

Today the rural technical revolution is in the stage of comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization. The number of tractors (15hp) per 100 hectares is 6 in plain areas and 5 in mountainous and in-between areas. Per hectare amount of chemical fertilizers applied is 1,300 kg on paddies and 1,200 kg on non-paddies.

In cultural levels and life style, there is little difference between cities and the countryside.

In 1975, every farmer came to have a middle school education and improved technical knowhow of agriculture, though almost all the farmers were illiterate under pre-1945 Japanese colonial rule. This is a result of government-sponsored adult educational projects mainly conducted in the evenings.

Large numbers of modern houses have been built in the countryside at the state expense and all the thatch-roofed houses disappeared. A clinic in every *ri* has been made into a hospital. Bus services and water supply are available anywhere.

Ten years ago, every farming household earned an average of 3 tons of grain and 400-500 *won* in cash. The recent figures are respectively more than 8 tons and 1,500 *won*.

Before the liberation, the southern half was the granary of the entire peninsula, while the northern half unfit for agriculture. Today the north, however, produces 8.5 million tons grain a year. Of this, 4 million tons are for domestic consumption and the remainder stored as reserves or exported.

In parallel with the modernization of agriculture, intensive efforts are being made to develop husbandary and pomiculture. The annual meat output stands currently at 550,000 tons and pomiculture accounts for 300,000 hectares and the output of tobacco and sericulture are expanding rapidly. A most outstanding fact about the countryside of the DPRK is that there is no tendency among rural young people to abandon agriculture in favor of a city life, as they are serious in modernizing farming.

As to the prospect of agriculture, grain output is expected to 10 million tons by the end of 1984. To that end, the 5-point nature remaking policy is being followed: (1) irrigation of 400,000 hectare non-paddy fields (2) terracing 150,000-200,000 hectare of mountain slopes for cultivation (3) extensive land adjustment and amelioration projects (4) longterm afforestation and water conservancy projects and (5) reclamation of 100,000 hectares of land. The number of tractors per hectare will reach 10. In France, the corresponding figure is 6. All the farming jobs will be mechanized. Trucks and various kinds of improved farming machines will be supplied in great numbers. Then an 8-hour workday will prevail in the countryside. The output of meat will reach 800,000-900,000 tons and fruits 1,500,000 tons.

Agriculture in the DPRK enters the stage of chemicalization and industrialization.

20th Commencement of Choson Univ. Here

The 20th commencement of Choson (Korea) University, Tokyo, was held on March 19 at its auditorium with some 400 students graduating.

So far a total of about 3,500 students graduated, of whom many won Ph.Ds here and in the DPRK. Lots of them are active in all fields of Chongryun work and in socialist construction in the homeland.

Messages received at the commencement included those from the DPRK Educational Committee and various universities including Kim Il Sung University and Kim Hyong Jik Teachers College.

Choson University is the only institute of higher learning standing above the nearly 160 Korean primary, junior high and senior high schools run by Chongryun.

Thanks to the warm solicitude extended by President Kim Il Sung, the university was founded in April, 1956, as a two-year college. It has developed into a university with six four-year faculties of political economy, literature, history and geography, foreign studies, science and engineering, a two-year teachers' training department, a one-year teachers' training course, correspondence course and a post-graduate course.

Throughout Japan, commencement ceremonies were almost simultaneously held at the Korean schools of all levels.

Photo shows a part of the modern Vanguard Second Class Ryongsong Hot-House Vegetable Farm. This hot-house vegetable farm where all the production processes are modernized and industrialized intensively supplies the working people with a large quantity of fresh vegetables including cucumber, spinach, pepper, garden artemisia, lettuce, tomatoes and watermelon.

Japanese Orchestra Plays Modern Korean Music

Contemporary Korean numbers were for the first time played here by a famous Japanese orchestra before an audience of about 1,800 Koreans and Japanese. The conductor was a Japan-born Korean.

A special performance of modern Korean tunes was presented by the Tokyo City Philharmonic Orchestra on the evening of March 22 at the Shibuya Public Hall in the Japanese capital.

The presentation included: "My Dear Old Home in the Home Town"; "Bumper Harvest Has Visited Chongsan Plain"; "Arahea of the Fatherland"; "Korea Is One"; "Arirang"; and "Sea of Blood."

News in Brief

Mar. 8

* Chhetra Bikram Rana, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Nepal to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Pyongyang by plane at the recall of his country.

* A delegation of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea headed by Li Yong Su left Pyongyang by train to attend the fifth meeting of the Scientific and Technological Association of Czechoslovakia.

* A 1978-1979 plan for cultural exchange between the Government of the DPRK and the Polish People's Republic was signed in Warsaw.

Mar. 10

* El-Hadj Aboubakar Sangoule Lamizana, President of Upper Volta, met the charge d'affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in Upper Volta.

Mar. 12

* An inspection group of the Pyongyang School Children Art Troupe headed by Kim Si Bom arrived in Tokyo for a visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association.

Mar. 13

* A 1978-1979 plan for cultural exchange between the Government of the DPRK and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed in Prague.

Mar. 14

* V. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, met Kim Il Hun, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Mongolia.

Mar. 16

* The Central People's Committee of the DPRK published a decree on appointing Han Yong Jo as DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Finland.

* Gnassinghe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, received Chong Tae Hwa, Ambassador of the DPRK to that country.

Mar. 19

* Friendship Judo matches between the February 8 team of the DPRK and the Cuban team were held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium.

Mar. 20

* A working plan for scientific cooperation in 1978-1979 between the Academies of Sciences of the DPRK and the USSR was signed in Pyongyang.

Mar. 22

* A delegation of the Parliamentary group of the DPRK headed by Son Song Pil left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 122nd meeting of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union scheduled in Portugal.

* The 39th and 40th home-visiting groups of Koreans in Japan arrived in Pyongyang by special train.

* A delegation of the Foreign Ministry headed by Li Jong Mok left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Yugoslavia.

* An educational delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Hui Jong left Pyongyang by train for a visit to Burma. (KCNA)

DPRK, Sudan Conclude Air Service Agreement

An agreement on air service was signed in Pyongyang on March 20 between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

The signing ceremony was attended on the DPRK side by Kim Chang Guk and other personages concerned and on the opposite side by the members of the government civil aviation delegation headed by Ahmed Abdulla Atta, Assistant Director of the Civil Aviation Department of the Sudan.

The agreement was signed by Kim Chang Guk on behalf of the DPRK Government, and by Ahmed Abdulla Atta on behalf of the Sudanese Government.

Developing Fisheries in DPRK

The DPRK, which proclaimed its own exclusive 200 mile economic sea zone on August 1 last year, is boosting its fish catch at a rapid speed in order to attain the annual output of 3.5 million tons of aquatic products, a target of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984). Their 1st quarter year fishery plan was fulfilled 110% already in early February.

Deep-sea fishing is actively under way with large-class trawlers as the East Sea is one of the three major fishing grounds of the world. Among domestically-built fishing boats are trawlers of 5,000, 10,000, 15,000 and 20,000 ton-class. For inshore fishing 200-hp fishing boats have been mass-produced. Refrigerating plants with an over 10,000-ton capacity were constructed at 10 major harbours to cope with the growing fish catch.

President Kim Il Sung, in the fall of the year before last when he went to Kangwon Province along the East Sea for the on-the-spot guidance, stressed that "it is important to go offshore and that it is more important to catch fish in the near waters." This basic policy of fishery is to give priority to coastal fishing.

What kinds of aquatic resources are there in the 200 mile economic sea zone of the DPRK? Conservative estimates are over 600. It is reported that there are at least over 1 million tons pollack there. Above all, the East Sea, where a cold current and a warm current mingle, is a treasure-house of fish, currently accounting for over half of gross fish haul of the country.

The west coast is full of bays and inlets dotted with lots of islands. The West Sea is averagely 44 meters deep, and is shallow for a great distance from the shore, less than 100 meters deep in the deepest place. The West Sea is also abundant in aquatic products.

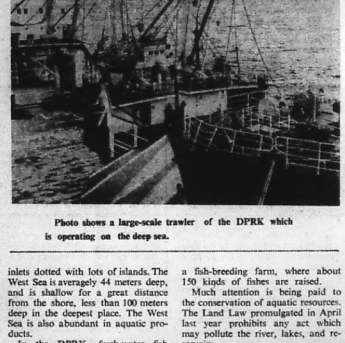


Photo shows a large-scale trawler of the DPRK which is operating on the deep sea.

In the DPRK, fresh-water fish raising is largely carried on, too. Every river, lake, pond, artificial reservoir, large and small, is used as a fish-breeding farm, where about 150 kinds of fishes are raised.

Much attention is being paid to the conservation of aquatic resources. The Land Law promulgated in April last year prohibits any act which may pollute the river, lakes, and reservoirs.

Within the 200 economic sea zone, any act of exhausting marine resources is strictly banned.

Chongryun Chairman: Lecture on Korean Situation

The reunification of Korea should be realized by the Korean people themselves without any interference of outside forces, so said Chairman Han Duk Su of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) on Mar. 22 in Nagoya, Japan.

This remark was made at a lecture meeting on the Korean problem held under the sponsorship of the Aichi headquarter of Chongryun and the Aichi headquarter of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan. The meeting drew a Japanese audience of over 400.

Among them were: Motoyama Masao, Mayor of Nagoya, Kuno Chuji, Member of the House of Representatives of Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and president of the Parliamentarian League of Promoting the Friendship between the DPRK and Japan, Niwa Kyusho, Member of the House of Representatives of LDP, Akamatsu Isamu, former vice-Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, Abe Yasushi, Chairman of the Aichi Committee of the Japan Communist Party, Tsukada Shohei, chief of local residents movement of Komei Party (Clean Party), Shinmura Takeshi, representative of the committee of the people of Aichi prefecture for supporting the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and professor emeritus of Nagoya Univ., Matsuyama Shoji, Director of Report Dept. of Chubu Nippon Broadcasting, Ishizuka Hiroshi, head of the Nagoya branch of Kyodo Press, and Ebara Yoshiki, composer.

Chairman Han Duk Su referred to the March 7-17 large-scale U.S.-south Korea joint military exercise "Team Spirit '78" as aimed at the perpetuation of the division of Korea by the force, of arms in parallel with the "partial withdrawal" of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

He stressed the tension on the Korean Peninsula has its roots in its division by the U.S.

"It is crucial for the Korean people to exercise the right of national self-determination by expelling the outside interference," the chairman said.

He reaffirmed that the "two-Korea" policy underlies "cross recognition," "simultaneous entry into the UN," "resumption of north-south dialogue," and "the German-style way."

Referring to the DPRK's tireless efforts for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, he stressed: The 3 principles and five-point policy of the reunification set forth by the DPRK should be translated into practice.

"It is the joint task for all the peace-loving peoples to check the 'two-Koreas' move and promote the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea," the chairman said.

He expressed his hopes that broader sections of Japanese people will strongly support the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

After his lecture, a buffet was held and the Mayor of Nagoya and other representatives made speeches.

They unanimously pointed out the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea is a serious problem affecting the peace and prosperity of Japan and Asia.

Active support, they stressed, will be rendered to the Korean people for their movement.

2nd Non-Aligned Broadcasting Meet Held in Iraq

The second conference of the Committee for Cooperation among the Non-Aligned States Broadcasting Organizations was held in Baghdad between Mar. 11 and 13, according to a report from the Iraqi capital.

The conference was attended by delegations of 19 non-aligned countries including the DPRK.

It discussed problems related to the implementation of the decisions of the first conference of the committee held in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, in October last year and adopted documents on developing cooperation among the broadcasting organizations of non-aligned countries, exchanging specialists and coordinating broadcasting work.

It also discussed the problem of setting up groups to follow up non-aligned conferences including the forthcoming meeting of the non-aligned coordination bureau, the non-aligned foreign ministers meeting and the non-aligned summit conference.

South Korean Situation

The March 8 issue of a leading daily in Seoul, "Hanguk Ilbo" reported the painful situation of south Korean fishermen abroad.

According to its report, there has been an increasing number of those fishermen who resist the worst work conditions of 15 to 19 hours a day, low wage, and outrages and embezzlement of their wages by the employers and of those not a few have been repatriated on charges of theft, stowing-away and so on.

The number of those repatriated via Kimpo Airport reached 360 last year.

On February 20, the Sogang Police Station, Seoul, arrested Han Dok Jae and other 23 crewmen of K 33, a fishing boat owned by K Wonyang (deep-sea) Company on suspicion of a theft. The crewmen reportedly sold 10,000 tons out of the catched fish to get a share of 20,000 *won* each on March 15 last year when the bont called at Tenerife Port of Tenerife Island, a Spanish territory, in the Atlantic Ocean.

At the police station Han confessed the act. But he said, "The wages we earned were lower than those paid to day labourers at home. We did the act after discussing the matter with Captain Chong and all the crewmen." He requested that the authorities should consider the background and take steps to remedy the situation.

It was in August, 1974, that Han, who had been aboard on pelagic fishing boats for 55 months, signed a contract on shipping as a crew on a fishing boat with K Wonyang Company for 30 months.

The contract provided for "proportioned share" between the shipowner and the crewmen.

While the crewmen were at sea, their families were paid a fixed amount of money every month from the company according to the contract. But when the books were closed after the contract ended, the total amount paid to the families were deduced unilaterally from the dividends.

The "whole expenses" provided for in the contract meant the cost of fishing instruments and fuel charges. The books, however, contained too many items for deduction. Eight percent was deduced under the pretext of "head office management cost" and 40 percent deduced for staple and subsidiary food cost, medical and drug charges, air fares, and insurance money for ship body. The amount left after such deduction is shared by the shipowner and the crewmen by 70 and 30 percent each.

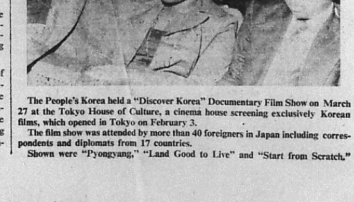
The fishing boat K 33 hauled a great quantity of fish worth 715,000 dollars (357.5 million *won*). Han was nominally distributed 2.11 million *won*, but in fact he got only 0.3 million *won* after all the expenses were deduced. It was 50,000 *won* a month including the money paid to his family in advance that he earned after the 30-month-long hardships.

Han sarcastically said that such income of his was thanks to "the big catch."

Almost all the fishermen earn only 0.1-0.2 million *won* from one voyage because of the alleged unattainment of the fish catch target and the rising fuel cost. In addition, if they get ill, they have to come back without getting any money.

The south Korean fishermen get only a few amount of monthly wages hardly enough to live.

Korean Film Show Held Here



The People's Korea held a "Discover Korea" Documentary Film Show on March 27 at the Tokyo House of Culture, a cinema house screening exclusively Korean films, which opened in Tokyo on February 3.

The film show was attended by more than 40 foreigners in Japan including correspondents and diplomats from 17 countries.

Shown were "Pyongyang," "Land Good to Live" and "Start from Scratch."

Kim Sang Gun Discloses Background of Congressional Bribery

Kim Sang Gun, former deputy chief of the U.S. bureau of the KCIA, who defected to the United States, again exposed that Kim Han Jo, second man in the "bribing operations" in the U.S. agreed to deliver 600,000 dollars to U.S. congressmen with the knowledge of Pak Jung Hi who manipulated it.

As already reported, Kim Han Jo was indicted by the U.S. Judiciary in September last year on 25 accounts of conspiracy with the KCIA agents in the bribing scandal, deception, false testimony, etc. under the strong pressure of the U.S. public circles, the U.S. Judiciary began his trial in the Washington federal district court on March 15.

A foreign press reported the testimony of Kim Sang Gun at the trial of Kim Han Jo. Kim Sang Gun confirmed that he met Kim Han Jo in the autumn of 1974 and handed over $600,000 to him on instructions from the Seoul headquarters of the KCIA. He disclosed that he had received from Pak Tong Son part of this money.

Kim Sang Gun testified that Kim Han Jo told him their mission was to sway U.S. Congress to a more favorable position toward the puppet government and that "by giving money and gifts to American Congressmen, the purpose could be achieved."

According to the testimony of Kim Sang Gun, Kim Han Jo was outspoken in telling him that only five top-class puppets including Pak Jung Hi knew about his congressional influence-buying efforts in the U.S.

Testifying at a hearing arranged by the U.S. House of Representatives Ethics Committee in October last year, Kim Sang Gun stripped bare the true colour of Pak Tong Son and Kim Han Jo, field agents of the "bribing operation" in the U.S., and exposed that Pak Jung Hi manipulated the "operations" under the code names "Chief Priest of the Bulkuk Buddhist Temple"and "Catholic Father."

Kim Sang Gun exposed that the "bribing operations" of the south Korean side in the United States were manipulated by Pak Jung Hi, according to a foreign press report from Washington. He said this in his statement at the Washington federal district court on March 21 as a witness at the trial of Kim Han Jo. Kim Han Jo was the second-ranking agent in the "operations."

Kim Sang Gun once again exposed that Kim Han Jo made U.S. congressmen, scholars and newspapermen the objects of his influence-buying activities and these were codenamed "white snow operation."

He testified that only himself and Pak Jung Hi, the then KCIA director Sin Jin Su, the then KCIA assistant deputy director Ryang Du Won knew of the secrecy of the "white snow operation" which was carried out from 1974 and 1976.

Stripping bare the true colour of Kim Han Jo, Kim Sang Gun said that he was an agent directly picked by Ryuk Yong Su, the dead wife of traitor Pak Jung Hi, at "Chongwadae" ("Blue House").

He said he handed money for the "bribing operations" to Kim Han Jo from September 1974 and the greater part of the money for the "white snow operation" came from Seoul through the diplomatic channel.

He testified that Kim Han Jo handed out money to U.S. congressmen in his bid to have decisions favourable for the puppet clique adopted and begged that he could meet even Ford, the then U.S. President.

Hanna Pleads Guilty

Former congressman Richard T. Hanna, the only present or former congressman charged in the south Korean influence-buying scandal, pleaded guilty on March 17 to one count of conspiracy to defraud the U.S. government.

The former California Democrat thereby avoided trial on a 40-count indictment scheduled to begin on March 20.

He could be sentenced to a maximum of five years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

The white-haired Hanna, who served in Congress from 1963 to 1974, sat by as government lawyer Jeffrey S. White read the agreement reached in plea-bargaining with Hanna.

In it, Hanna admitted that he had agreed with south Korean businessman Pak Tong Son to use the power of his office and position as a congressman to further the financial interests of Pak.

For these acts, Hanna received from Pak substantial amounts of money and other material considerations, the plea-bargaining agreement said.

Kim Trial Opens

Kim Han Jo was pictured by the prosecution at his trial on March 17 as a conspirator in a plot to influence congressmen and by the defense as a dupe in a shakedown by two members of the KCIA.

The conflicting views of Kim, a Korea-born businessman, were contained in the opening statements at his trial on charges of defrauding the U.S. government and then lying to a grand jury.

Assistant U.S. Attorney John T. Kotelly told the jury that the evidence will show that Kim received $600,000 from the KCIA and that the money stopped only when the head of that organization in Seoul was told of doubts about what Kim was accomplishing.

Kotelly said that Yang Du Won, the head of the KCIA in Seoul, and Kim Sang Gun were the other two men involved in the conspiracy. The money, he said, was ordered by Yang and delivered by Kim Sang Gun to Kim Han Jo at his home in Lanham, Md.

Pak Jung Hi was greeted by Pak Tong Son when he visited the U.S. on May 16, 1965.

Seoul's "Statement" Its Scream

The Pak Jung Hi junta on March 17 published something like a "statement" in the name of "Chongwadae" ("Blue House") denying it's bribing operations in the United States.

Grumbling at the exposure of their misdeeds at open hearings again held by the International Organizations Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives International Relations Committee, the Seoul regime cried that it was "groundless" and it "causes doubt about the intention" of someone.

As already reported, the International Organisations Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives International Relations Committee at open hearings held from March 15 disclosed the new fact that Pak Jung Hi called "strategic meetings" at "Chongwadae" in the fall of 1970 to go ahead with the "lobbying operations" in the U.S. and even established a "special review board" there to manipulate the bribing of U.S. political circles. It was again exposed at the hearings that Pak Tong Son was appointed the leading figure of the bribing operations in the U.S. Pak Jung Hi.

It should be recalled that the Pak Jung Hi junta tried to conceal their crimes with a subterfuge when their own agent exposed that Pak Jung Hi manipulated the "bribing operations" under the disguise of "Chief Priest of the Bulkuk Buddhist Temple" and "Catholic Father."

The "statement" is nothing but a scream of the Seoul side touched on the raw.

It is not strange to hear a shriek from the Seoul side forsaken by the world people when the voices denouncing the puppets' crimes are ringing out without letup even from the United States.

Tass Exposes

The Tass News Agency March 22 laid open the filthy inside of the influence-buying of the south Korean authorities in the United States.

Pointing out that as far back as in 1971 the U.S. administration had knowledge of the extensive activities of agents of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" in the United States to corrupt congressmen, the news agency said: This has been made plain by secret documents of the U.S. federal bureau of investigation made public by the U.S. House International Relations Subcommittee.

It went on:

Editorial

The U.S. House of Representative panel on international organizations is holding since March 15 last public hearings on the origins of Koreagate, bringing to light details of the Pak Jung Hi junta's payoffs to members of the U.S. Congress.

In his opening statement Chairman Fraser asserted that the influence-peddling influence operations were organized under the personal instructions of Pak the dictator at a series of secret meetings held in his Blue House in 1970, with Pak Tong Son named to head the operations in the U.S. He atributed the motive behind such operations to the fears on the part of the south Koreans that American military aid would eventually be cut off with the Nixon Administration's decision to withdraw troops from south Korea. Another motive, Rep. Fraser claimed, which underlied the briberies since 1972, was to stay in power indefinitely in order to assure national security and sustain economic growth.

Noteworthy about the Fraser statement is the fact that the American administration failed to take any proper steps despite its advance knowledge of the influence-buying attempts; the CIA and the State Department kept vast files on those south Korean operations. Those documents as produced by Fraser—State Department, CIA memos, letters and testimonies of people affiliated with Radio Free Asia and the south Korean culture and freedom foundation—constitute an unassailable physical evidence of what is known as Koreagate.

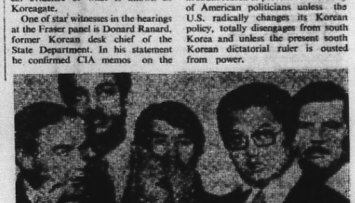
One of star witnesses in the hearings at the Fraser panel is Donard Ranard, former Korean desk chief of the State Department. In his statement he confirmed CIA memos on the Blue House meetings which he had saw while in office (1970-74) and gave a detailed account of the background.

According to Ranard, in 1970 Pak Jung Hi did not tell his people of the plan of the Nixon Administration to reduce U.S. forces in south Korea and a possible cutback in American aid to Seoul. Such report, the south Korean dictator feared, would favor the then opposition candidate Kim Dae Jung in the presidential election scheduled for that year. This fact clearly portrays the role of Pak Jung Hi as a puppet and a dictator. It is now obvious that the U.S. is applying the same Vietnam type policy in south Korea as proved an utter fiasco.

President Kim Il Sung stated: "The traitorous forces of south Korea are trying to gratify their lust for power and enjoy personal wealth and honor in return for dividing the country and the nation and selling them off to the foreign aggressors."

It is quite surprising to see how the Carter administration is balancing its much-publicized commitment to human rights diplomacy and its continuing marriage with the worst repressive junta of Pak Jung Hi. Can the so-called treaty obligations justify military aid to the Pak junta?

What is the aim of continuing American support to the notorious depraved Pak junta? It is to use Pak as a faithful lackey in keeping south Korea as a U.S. colony and military base for Asian strategy. Therefore, it is impossible to restore democracy in south Korea or prevent such bribery of American politicians unless the U.S. radically changes its Korean policy, totally disengages from south Korea and unless the present south Korean dictatorial ruler is ousted from power.



Pak Tong Son and his lawyer appear at the House Ethic Committee.

A secret document dated November 24, 1971, pointed out that Pak Jung Hi, the boss of south Korea, directly commanded the bribing operations for paying hundreds of thousands of dollars to U.S. congressmen.

This secret document also recalls that south Korean "businessman" Pak Tong Son handed out money to several U.S. congressmen. Another document says that two U.S. congressional staff aides had contacts with the south Korean "CIA."

F.B.I. disclosed that those secret documents were sent to the then Attorney General and Kissinger, the then U.S. Presidential Adviser for National Security.

Saying that Kissinger will also shortly testify on the bribery in the near future at the U.S. House International Relations Subcommittee, the news agency ridiculed the foolish attempt of the U.S. ruling circles to conceal the truth of the bribery which has been dragged into the light of day.

Hitachi Paid $2.5 Mil. in Seoul Subway Deal

Hitachi, Ltd., which undertook the manufacture of roling stock for a subway project in Seoul, is very likely to have paid $2.5 million in kickbacks apart from the same amount of money which four major Japanese trading houses are known to have paid in connection with the project, Asahi Shimbun investigations have revealed.

The Asahi Shimbun has obtained a Mitsubishi Corporation document explaining the difference between a rolling stock price estimate figured out by a Japanese government team in May, 1971, and the price at which the four trading firms won the subway contract in March, 1973.

The difference works out to an average of ¥4.14 million per coach in the case of a six-coach train. The ¥4.14 million disparity multiplied by 186, the number of coaches sold, is ¥770 million, which amounts to exactly $2.5 million at the then going exchange rate of ¥308 to the dollar.

Mitsubishi, one of the four trading houses, says the document in question is a report sent by its branch in Seoul to the head office. The paper does not bear a date, but it is believed to have been written in May, 1973.

The price at which the subway contract was won was an average of ¥69.5 million per coach, compared with the government team's estimate of ¥47.5 million. As reasons for the higher contract price, the Mitsubishi document lists specifications for better quality, higher labor and material costs, and new designs, among others.

Skepticism has been voiced about the ¥4.14 million new specifications price increase being justified. Officials of the Board of Audit, which examines the Japanese National Railways accounts, have said in the Diet that about ¥300,000 would be the limit for a price raise due to new specifications.

Hitachi is very likely to have paid kickbacks on its own because Tanabe Bunichiro, the Mitsubishi president, has told the Diet that the four trading firms paid their $2.5 million rebates from their gross profits and this statement has been endorsed by investigations by tax offices.

S. Korean Side Chose Expensive Subway Power System

South Korean side was responsible for the adoption of an expensive power supply system for Seoul's subway in disregard of Japanese expert recommendations, informed sources said March 7.

The sources, who were among the Japanese collaborators in the subway construction, said the recommendations by Japanese government technical missions were ignored on ground of a dubious cost estimate on the part of the Koreans who decided on the use of the alternating current (AC)-direct current (DC) formula to power the subway, instead of the AC formula, has been a mystery concerning the subway project.

The Japanese government's two fact-finding missions, after visiting Seoul in September 1970 and in March 1971 recommended the AC as the most advisable power supply system for south Korea's first subway.

The adoption of the AC-DC formula cost the builders ¥58,790,000 per subway car, or ¥10 million more than what would have cost if the AC system had been used, the sources said.

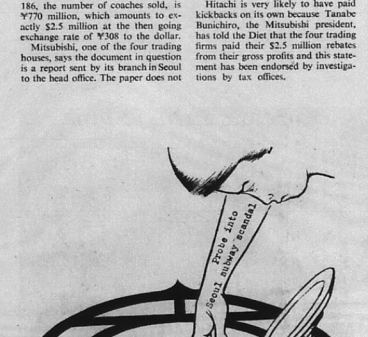
Some members of the technical missions have said that hot debates were held over the power system among the south Korean railway, transport and communications authorities and the Seoul municipal government.

The final decision was then referred to the south Korean presidential office, the sources said.

The south Koreans decided against the AC system on ground that no subway lines in the world have adopted it and also because it would entail an extra cost of 6 billion won to prevent possible jamming of radio waves, they said.

The Japanese experts estimated the cost at 1 billion won at the most, they explained.

¥ 3 Bil. Remitted to Pohang Steel Plant



Five leading Japanese trading firms paid some ¥3 billion in commissions to south Korean agents in connection with a Korean steel plant being built with Japanese economic aid, a Yomiuri Shimbun investigation has revealed.

Part of the ¥3 billion was remitted to countries other than south Korea. Although the practice of paying commissions to foreign agents is an accepted custom in foreign trade and any exporter is allowed to remit commissions to foreign agents, the size of these commissions raise questions of propriety.

The Pohang Comprehensive Steel Production Complex, a national project of south Korea, for which Japan has so far provided more than ¥200 billion in economic aid, is the largest single Japanese foreign economic aid project so far.

The construction of the plant was begun in 1970.

Japan's participation in the project was materialized at the Japan-south Korea regular ministerial-level talks in August 1969 in which a total of ¥44.5 billion aid and credit including government aid and loans from the Export-Import Bank of Japan, was approved.

The aid was provided to south Korea with the support of the then three major steel makers in Japan—the Yawata Steel Company, the Fuji Steel Company and the Nippon Kokan Kaisha.

Under government credit loans to south Korea, five Japanese trading companies—Marubeni Corporation, C. Itoh and Company, Toyo Menka Kaisha, Mitsubishi Corporation and Mitsui and Company—handled the export of plant for the Pohan steel project.

Mitsubishi has so far handled the export of some ¥34 billion of equipment and plant and Mitsui some ¥58 billion for the steel project.

The Yomiuri Shimbun learned of the huge commissions through investigation of export documents and information from sources connected with the five firms.

The facts came to light during the newspaper's investigation into the controversial export of Japanese subway coaches to Seoul, which involved $2.5 million influence-buying by Japanese trading houses.

The ¥3 billion in commissions in the Pohang steel project may result in yet another scandal involving Seoul.

Officials of both Mitsubishi and Mitsui said that the practice of paying commissions is an established business practice and that the amount of the Pohang steel project is not unusually high.

Press Comments

Pak's Attempt to Sneak into Ranks of Non-Alignment

The attempt of the Pak Jung Hi clique to worm itself into the ranks of the non-alignment is part of the counter-revolutionary strategy of the imperialist reactionaries to wreck this movement from within and weaken the world anti-imperialist forces, remarks Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) March 20.

In a signed commentary the paper says:

The sinister scheme of the Pak Jung Hi clique to make its way into the non-alignment is to win "international support" in realizing such "two Koreas" plot as "UN membership" and "cross recognition" aimed at perpetuating the division of Korea and leaving south Korea to the U.S. as its colony indefinitely.

The scheme of the Pak Jung Hi clique goes against the trend of the era of independence and defames the lofty ideal of the non-alignment.

Branding the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as a servant of imperialism, tool of the imperialist colonial rule and unpardonable criminal against the non-alignment, the commentary stresses:

It is follish of the Pak Jung Hi clique engrossed in acts diametrically running counter to the ideal and goal of the non-alignment to try to align itself with this movement.

The non-aligned countries should thoroughly reject the Pak Jung Hi clique working to wreck the non-alignment and never permit its attempt to infiltrate into the ranks of this movement.

Peoples of Southern Africa in Struggle against Racism

The Korean people express solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa on day of struggle against racism.

A signed article of Rodong Sinmun says:

The struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa is a just one to retake their lost national sovereignty and a part of the struggle of the peoples of the African Continent against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation of their continent.

The Korean people always extend active support to the liberation cause of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

It is an inexorable law of the development of history that the just liberation struggle of the peoples is sure to triumph and the oppressors are bound to go to ruin.

The racists are employing a crafty double-dealing tactics to maintain their rule. But they can never arrest the liberation struggle of the people.

The just cause of the Zimbabwean, Namibian and south African peoples will certainly be crowned with victory, stresses the article.

Zimbabwe

The Korean people extend militant greetings and solidarity to the Zimbabwean guerrillas and people who are fighting with arms in their hands against the racist clique and for freedom and liberation, declares Rodong Sinmun on March 17 in an article dedicated to "Day of Zimbabwe."

Now the Zimbabwean patriots are engaged in vehement military actions with the firm determination to continue their armed struggle until they sweep away the Smith racist clique, the article points out.

The struggle of the Zimbabwean people, it goes on, is a just one to end the racist rule and achieve national liberation and is a part of the African people's cause of the complete liberation of the continent.

The international solidarity for the Zimbabwean people's cause of justice is growing ever stronger, while the racists are further isolated and rejected within and without.

The Smith racist clique is destined to be destoyed and the Zimbabwean people will surely achieve national freedom and liberation, stresses the article.

Equatorial Guinea

Rodong Sinmun on March 6 carries an article on the "day of the complete independence of the revolutionary working people of Equatorial Guinea" (March 5, 1969).

The Korean people extend warm greetings to the friendly Equatorial Guinean people on this anniversary, Rodong Sinmun says:

The courageous Equatorial Guinean people have made big successes in the struggle to consolidate the national independence, liquidate the aftermath of the colonial rule and build a new life under the correct leadership of Life President Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong.

A series of progressive measures, such as the dismantling of the foreign imperialist military base and the abolishment of the colonial, old police system, the prohibition and restriction of foreign monopoly companies' activities, the establishment of state control on foreign trade, the issue of national currency and the foundation of the national bank carry weighty significance in the building of a new society.

After pointing to the successes made by the Equatorial Guinean people in developing agriculture, industry and education, the article continues:

Externally the Republic of Equatorial Guinea pursues the policy of non-alignment and fully supports the struggle of the oppressed peoples for national liberation and freedom.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice at and hail the successes registered by the Equatorial Guinean people in building a new society.

The friendly and cooperative relations which are excellently developing with each passing day between Korea and Equatorial Guinea contribute to the realisation of the common cause of the non-aligned countries.

The government and people of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea express full support and solidarity for our people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This is a great encouragement to them.

The Korean people will continue to make positive efforts to strengthen the friendship and solidarity with the Equatorial Guinean people, the article says. It wishes them greater successes in their future struggle.

Pentagon to Use $38.3 Million to Reinforce Kunsan, Osan, Kadena Bases

The U.S. Defense Department decided to give military "aid" worth $14,200,000 for the building of fuel storages for fighter planes and ammunition loading and storing installations in south Korea within this year. New fuel and ammunition storing installations also will be built at Osan and Kunsan air bases and the Kadena Air Force Base in Okinawa.

This was disclosed by Gen. William D. Gilbert, deputy director of engineering and services of the U.S. air force, at a House appropriation subcommittee held on Mar. 17. In his testimony Gilbert told Congress that the Pentagon has decided to provide south Korea with $14,200,000 in military aid this year for construction of jet fuel storage facilities and munitions preload and holding facilities.

According to his testimony, the total amount for the military installation construction plan in the Pacific region for fiscal 1979 is $47,900,000 which includes $23,800,000 for U.S. ground and air forces in south Korea and $14,500,000 for the improvement of the U.S. military bases here. The general also disclosed that of the total, $5,100,000 will be used for construction of storage tanks capable of holding 140,000 barrels of jet fuel at the Osan Air Base and $5,400,000 at the Kunsan Air Base, $2,400,000 for providing munitions preload and holding facilities at Osan and $1,3-00,000 for construction of similar facilities at Kunsan.

These facilities will be used for preparing reasonable large quantities of air-delivered munitions for employment in a shorter period of time. This will be accompanied by building up assembling weapons and loading munitions on ejector racks and storing them prior to transfer to fighter aircraft.

The U.S. administration also plans to turn over a large stock of ammunition in Japan to the south Korean "regime" and their amount will increase in connection with the projected pullout of U.S. troops from south Korea.

The U.S. contemplates "linking together" the bases in Osan and Kunsan, south Korea, and the U.S. air force base in Kadena, Okinawa, "to integrate their functions."

This criminal scheme indicates that the U.S. intends to improve Japan's role as a logistic base and launching base for a war of aggression against the Korean people.

The U.S. is hastening war preparations, shipping large quantities of weapons into south Korea to reinforce south Korean puppet army behind the screen of the partial pullout of U.S. ground force from south Korea.

The U.S. has frequently staged war exercises in south Korea by mobilizing its forces from the bases in Japan. The March 7-17 joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise dubbed "Team Spirit '78" involved aircraft carriers, marines, and flying corps from bases in Japan.

Rodong Sinmun

Commenting on the U.S. plan to integrate Kadena Air Force Base in Okinawa and Osan and Kunsan bases of south Korea, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) said on Mar. 21:

The United States plans to expand and reinforce Kadena Air Base in Okinawa and Osan and Kunsan bases of south Korea and link them and integrate their functions and included expenses for their purpose in the budged for fiscal 1979. The U.S. also plans to turn over a large stock of ammunition and military supplies in the U.S. ammunition depots in Japan to the south Korean puppets and their amount will increase in connection with the projected "pullout of U.S. troops."

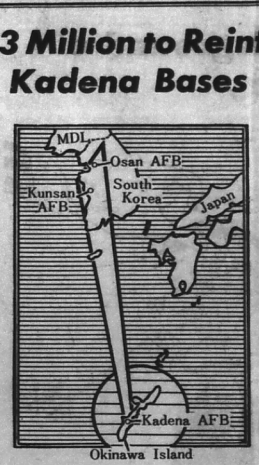
These moves clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are persistently stepping up their policy of aggression against Korea and accelerating preparations for the provocation of another war in real earnest.

While intensifying their policy of aggression and war, the U.S. imperialists try to find the point of a new flare-up in Korea and use Japan as an important base of aggression in hastening preparations for the provocation of a new war in Korea.

The plan to link Kadena Air Base of Okinawa with Osan and Kunsan bases of south Korea and integrate their functions is aimed at directly linking south Korea with Okinawa and further strengthening "military integration."

The U.S. reinforcement of armed forces in south Korea and in the surrounding areas and strengthening of the system for military aggression lay a grave obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea and pose a threat to peace in Asia and the world. The dangerous plan of the United States to involve Japan in a new war of aggression in Korea seriously endangers Japan's peace and security, in particular.

The commentary stressed that the United States should renounce its policy of aggression and interference against Korea and withdraw from south Korea, taking along all its armed forces of aggression in accordance with the UN resolution and its own pledges.



U.S. Air Force bases in Osan, Kunsan in south Korea, and Kadena in Okinawa

Pyongyang's Comment On "Team Spirit '78"

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) Mar. 18 carried a signed commentary headlined "Vicious War Gamble of U.S. Imperialists Revealing Their Aggressive Nature."

Commenting on the results of the joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise, "Team Spirit '78," the commentary said:

The 11-day "exercise," the largest ever since the Korean War, staged with the mobilization of massive U.S. ground, naval and air forces and nuclear weapons was a most unscrupulous and provocative war exercise against us.

Through the large-scale military manoeuvre in south Korea the U.S. imperialists tried to demonstrate their "strength" and revive the shattered "myth" about the "mightiness" of the United States. But this was a bluff of those whose days are numbered.

The war game shows that the slogan of "troop withdrawal" has been used as a trick to reinforce the armed forces and speed up war preparations in south Korea and that the unjust policy pursued by the United States toward our country since Carter's assumption of office has not changed.

The commentary goes on:

The U.S. imperialists zealously encourage the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to a military adventure and involve the Japanese reactionaries more deeply in executing their policy of aggression and war, while turning Japan into a launching base, logistics base and offensive base for aggression on Korea.

These criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists were saliently revealed by the U.S. Deputy Defence Secretary's "talks" with the Director General of the Japan Defence Agency in Tokyo. At the "talks" the former expressed "thanks" to the Japanese government for its "cooperation" in using the Japanese territory as an operational and logistics base and a relay base for the military exercise and stated that similar "joint military exercises" would be held in the future, too, and laid stress on continuing "Japan-U.S. defence cooperation."

The reckless war gamble of the U.S. imperialists showed the world again that a wolf cannot become sheep.

It more clearly showed that the U.S. imperialists are the main force of aggression and war, chieftain of world reaction and harasser of peace in Korea, Asia and the world. This made our people and the world peace-loving people further heighten vigilance against the U.S. imperialists, added momentum to the opposition of the people against their policy of aggression and accelerated their political and moral decline.

The war rehearsal once again patently showed that the "regime" of south Korea is a dirty colonial puppet "regime" supported by the bayonets of the U.S. imperialists and an instrument for carrying out their policy of aggression and war, the commentary noted, and remarked:

The joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise convincingly proved that as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors keep occupying south Korea and there are such traitors as the Pak Jung Hi clique in the country, peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification cannot be achieved nor can peace in Asia and the world be preserved.

The U.S. imperialists must clearly see the will of the Korean people and the trend of the times, give up the reckless play with fire and immediately withdraw from south Korea, taking along their aggression armed forces and destruction weapons in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations and their pledges.

The Japanese ruling circles must give up the anachronistic attempt to get a windfall again by partaking in the U.S. imperialists' policy of korean aggression and refrain from the criminal act of offering the Japanese territory as a base of the U.S. forces for Korean aggression, contrary to the interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples and the cause of world peace.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must stop dancing to the tune of the outside forces and running riot to find a way out in the reckless military gamble. It must step down from "power," as demanded by the south Korean people.

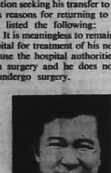
Kim Dae Jung Wants to Return in Jail

Kim Dae Jung, former south Korean "presidential" candidate in a hospital in Seoul for three months, requested that he be returned to prison.

Kim expressed his desire to return to prison to a lawyer who met him on Mar. 22. The same day, the lawyer mailed to the south Korean "Justice Ministry" authorities a written application seeking his transfer to prison.

As reasons for returning to prison, Kim listed the following:

1. It is meaningless to remain in the hospital for treatment of his neuralgia because the hospital authorities insist on a surgery and he does not want to undergo surgery.


Kim Dae Jung

2. It is painful physically and mentally to stay in hospital because he cannot exercise outdoors and surveillance by the guards is strict.

3. It is not possible for him to stay in hospital when students and women workers are carrying out a hunger strike.

Information from Seoul says that more than 80 dissident prisoners, including students, have gone on a hunger strike in a Seoul detention house since March 1 to protest the "*yusin* (revitalized) constitution."

Former "presidential" candidate was transferred to a Seoul National University hospital from Chinju Prison, South Kyongsang Province, under the pretext of for "adequate medical care." But there has been no change in his condition under the strict surveillance of prison guards.

On the other hand, this was revealed at a press conference given in Tokyo March 23 by the Council of Japanese Catholics for Justice and Peace, which also announced the formation in south Korea of a committee to rescue dissident poet Kim Ji Ha.

Kim Ji Ha Rescue Com. Formed

South Korean personages of various circles formed in Seoul on Mar. 13 a "committee for rescuing Kim Ji Ha".

This committee was inaugurated at a "meeting for thinking of Kim Ji Ha" held at a Catholic church, Seoul. At the meeting a statement was made public. It demanded that a prompt end be put to the harsh violation of human rights in prison, that Kim Ji Ha be allowed to meet visitors free from watch of intelligence agency men and that the punishment of those who have Kim Ji Ha's works be discontinued.

Three years have passed since the Pak junta clique rearrested and imprisoned poet Kim Ji Ha by invoking the "anti-communist law" in connection with his article "Asceticism—1974".

Earlier on Ma. 1, around 80 political prioners (including students) all at once waged a hunger strike at the Seoul prison, demanding the abolition of the *yusin* constitution, it was disclosed on Mar. 22 by the Council of Japanese Catholic for Justice and Peace at the press conference held in Tokyo.

Now workers and figures of different circles are widely waging hunger strikes in demand of democracy in many parts of south Korea.

As of the evening of Mar. 20, more than 250 workers, former journalists and believers were waging hunger strikes in Seoul, Inchon, Chongju and other areas.

The Kyodo Press said that these hunger strikes were characteristic of the involvement of forces critical of the "government" in many spheres.

U.S.-Japan Secret Pact on Nuke Reentry to Okinawa

It was charged on Mar. 15 at a session of the Japanese Upper House Budget Committee that there was a secret agreement between Japan and the United States to reintroduce nuclear weapons into Okinawa after the return of the island to Japan. The charges were made by Ueda Koichiro, a member of the Japan Communist Party.

Citing Japanese and American documents, Ueda charged that there was a secret agreement between then Japanese Prime Minister Sato and then U.S. President Richard Nixon on the storage of nuclear weapons on Okinawa and the passage of nuclear-equipped military aircraft over Okinawa after its reversion to Japan.

Japanese data indicates that Sato had sent a secret emissary to Washington for talks with Henry Kissinger, then presidential aide.

It was reported in March last that the strategic nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea, have been transferred to U.S. military bases in Okinawa.

The existence of nuclear weapons storage facilities at Kadena and Henoko Ammunition Depots on Okinawa has been confirmed.

Tong-A Ilbo: "Unbelievable Statistics" on S. Korean Economy

The Feb. 5 issue of the prestigeous south Korean daily "Tong-A Ilbo" ran a lengthy report headlined "Unbelievable Statistics," disclosing trumped-up statistics on the south Korean economy as announced by the authorities. The article reached a conclusion that no informed south Korean accepts such statistical figures.

Follows a gist of the article:

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Deceptive Growth in Price Index

The beef price is a typical example of the differences between government price statistics and market prices.

At present, the price of beef per 600g is 2,200 *won* at meat shops in Seoul, while it is 2,000 *won* according to price statistics announced by the Economic Planning Board. The difference of 200 *won* shows that the government lifting is groundless.

The per 600g beef price in Seoul was 2,000 *won* until the end of last year. This year's statistics adopted that figure as this year's price. This year, the beef price increased to 2,200 *won*, coinciding with the nation-wide upward carve of the prices. Then, the Agricultural and Fishery Ministry announced that it would raise the authorized price from 16,000 *won* to 19,000 *won*, to the sneer of the consumers.

The anger of consumers stemmed from the way the authorities after the real price increased, announced that the prices became reasonable, by referring to the useless authorized prices tagged far lower than their real market prices. It is a matter of course that the consumers would not believe such statistics as based on fictitious figures. It is a common affair in an advanced country that the consumers are skeptical of the price statistics released by the government. The statistics mean an average concept which describes the whole things in one system of figures. The consumer skepticism is due to their essential failure to explain in detail every particular thing.

Retail Prices Cheaper Than Wholesale Prices

However, is it safe to argue that the consumers' mistrust in the official statistics is caused only by their own limitation? The answer is no as clearly shown by the afore-mentioned case of the beef price. There are many other commodities the prices of which the government statistics list lower than the market prices.

Several years ago, a controversy arose within the surveyors when they found that the statistics showed the retail rice price lower than the wholesale rice price.

Except for a special case, the retail price of any given commodity has naturally to be higher than its wholesale price. However, the retail price of rice as listed by the Economic Planning Board proved to be lower than the wholesale rice price announced by the Bank of Korea.

In 1968, Mr. C, the then director of the Economic Planning Board applied pressure on the Bank of Korea to lower the weight of rice when the price index increase with a sharp rise in the rice price. The weight is supposed to be adjusted every five years to meet the changes in the consumer structure. For the purpose of restraining the rise rate of the price index, however, Mr. C. ordered the bank to lower the rice weight which largely influences the prices. But this unjustified attempt was frustrated by the tough resistance of the Bank of Korea. This notorious incident is typical of the government attempt to manipulate the prices deliberately.

Population Statistics At Advanced Country's Level

It is not too much to say that the present era is an era of statistics. An account of a thing in figures is more believable than its explanation in words. It is the so-called "magic of statistics." The mentality of the people to believe the figures has increased the tendency to give credit to statistics. Especially, when the statistical figures are given, people are apt to get into an illusion far from the real situation, as they are influenced by the considerations of their compiler.

Two kinds of annual price increase rate statistics are compiled. One is determining an increase rate in the prices in December over the those in the corresponding period of the previous year. The other is to calculate the monthly average of indexes for every month, compare it with last year's. There is some difference between these two figures. During 1970's the government announced the lower figure of the two as the price increase rate of that year. Its motive is to give the impression that the prices did not increase so steeply.

As for those items the prices of which are regulated by the government their status as standard objects of a price survey is gone, and on the market are many similar standard items: double pricing system. It is quite natural that the price index fails to reflect the actual prices directly affecting livelihoods of the people because a price survey often covers unmarketed commodities.

At present, a total of 276 different kinds of official statistics are by the government, governmental organizations, local self-governing bodies, and public organizations: 26 designated surveys and 250 general statistics.

Among these statistics, some part of governmental statistics on the population, housing, arable land, have already reached the level of those of the advanced countries, the statistical compiling system as a whole is believed to be not inferior.

However, in so far as price statistics are concerned. They are not convincing. In many cases agricultural statistics and administration statistics contain questionable or watered figures.

Deceptive Number of Rats

Statistics of the rats written out by the Agricultural and Fishery Ministry may be cited as one of the total worst framed. Last year, the authorities put the total number of rats in our country at 97 million. It appears to be reasonable, but how did they manage to count the number of rats in countless holes. In 1976, the survey listed their number by giving a specific figure at the last place. Figures published after a nation-wide all-out war on the rats are highly unreliable.

Many of administrational statistics are false: statistics reported from the lowest administrative unit *up*, through *myong*, city and provincial levels up to the central government offices. Especially, agricultural statistics are phony. According to reports received by the South Chungchong Province from city and county offices, the area where the identical breed of rice were planted covered 136,300 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximated one hectre) which is 78.9 per cent of the whole paddy fields, while the figure was 100,000 *chongbo*, or 58.7 per cent, according to a survey by the Taejon Agricultural Statistics Office under the Agricultural and Fishery Ministry—a difference of about 20.2 per cent.

Governmental statistics shows that province produced 6,750,000 ton of rice, an increase of 220,000 tons over the figure released by the statistics office.

These differences are cumulative afterreflects of the reports falsified first by *up* offices, then by *myong* authorities and then city and county and authorities.

The false reports are produced on unlimited numbers of case: rice reserves, breeding of Korea sows, and increased production of compost.

In brief, these are byproducts of the government's policy undue importance to achievements. If achievements are not good, the officials concerned are to take responsibility. The authorities handed over to government falsified reports.

The Agricultural and Fishery Ministry announced in July, 1976, to change its statistics system from the administrational statistics with a model survey system in spite of the public dissatisfaction with the great differences between the real figures of wheat production and administrational statistics.

A model survey on wheat fields by statistic experts during three years from 1974 to 76, allegedly proved that administrational statistics showed an increase of 26.4 over the real figures. In 1976, the production reached 1,700,000 *sok* according to the administrational statistics, while a model survey showed the figure of 1,342,000 *sok*, and a difference of 300,000 *sok* was reported in 1974 and 1975. Falsification of statistics in order to exaggerate the positive achievements is also clearly seen in various criminal statistics published by the police authorities. The number of murderers arrested in our country is allegedly 98.2 per cent, the highest figure in the world.

Seoul Opens Home Market to Foreign Firms

The south Korean "Economic Planning Board (EPB)" announced on Mar. 16 that south Korea would allow 39 companies, partially or wholly owned by foreign investors, a share of the domestic market, although they hold licences only for the export trade.

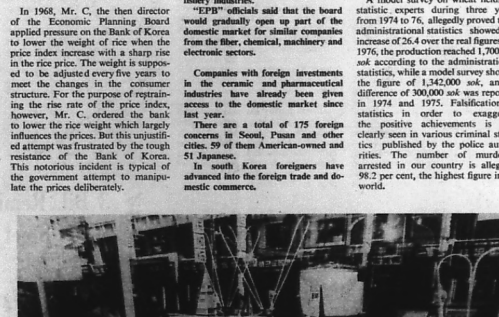
The "EPB" said that the move was in line with the country's import liberalization policy. The 39 companies are from the agricultural, livestock and fishery industries.

"EPB" officials said that the board would gradually open up part of the domestic market for similar companies from the fiber, chemical, machinery and electronic sectors.

Companies with foreign investments in the ceramic and pharmaceutical industries have already been given access to the domestic market since last year.

There are a total of 175 foreign concerns in Seoul, Pusan and other cities. 59 of them American-owned and 51 Japanese.

In south Korea foreigners have advanced into the foreign trade and domestic commerce.



There is a flood of foreign-made commodities in downtown Seoul, under the import liberalization policy by the Pak "regime."

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